

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 14, 1916

NUMBER 3

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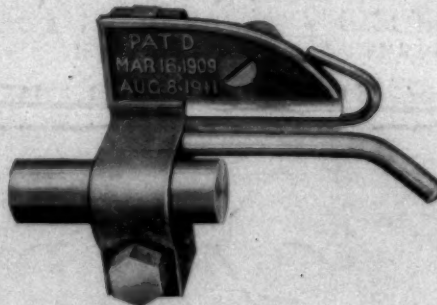
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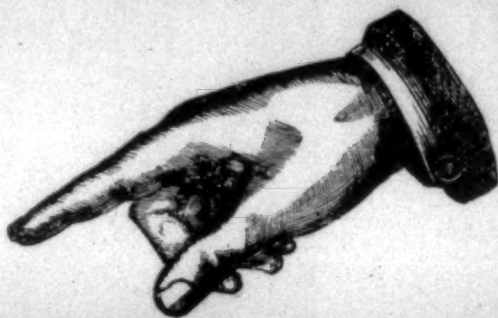
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Facts About the Cloth Room

We read in the textile periodicals contribution after contribution on the card room, the spinning room, the slasher room, the weave room and the dye house, but we see very little pertaining to the cloth room, which is often spoken of as the "parlor" of the mill, as if it were the cleanest and most orderly department in the organization. The cloth coming into the room from the weave room is considered by the boss weaver as finished, so far as his department is concerned. After the checker secures a record of the loom number and style, the truck hand groups the different cuts by styles, placing them in racks or stalls close to the stitchers. The stitcher hands then take the cloth piece by piece and stitch them end to end. The pieces are then wound on wood rollers about 4 inches in diameter with steel spindles. From 12 to 14 cuts of 120 to 125 yards each are wound on a roll. The roll is removed from the stitcher and placed at the back of the brusher or calender, the spindles being placed in stands so the roll may turn easily as the cloth unrolls and passes through the brusher. The cloth first passes under a 1 1/4 inch stationary rod then back of one and in front of another roller covered with very coarse flint or emery paper. These rollers are set slightly staggered so as to have contact with each surface of the cloth. This staggered arrangement continues with the two six blade beaters, just above and below with the four rollers covered with card clothing, and two brush rollers at top of machine. Between the beaters and card rollers is a stationary expander, a semi-circular, corrugated, cast iron bar. The corrugations starting at the center and to the right on the right half and to the left on the left half. There is a similar expander at the front of the machine, also a circular expander that revolves. Their duty is to straighten out wrinkles and keep the cloth expanded to its full width. The sand rollers aid in removing waste and loose ends from the cloth. The beaters help in this work and exercise more or less of a shearing action on the surface of the cloth, while the card rollers catch numerous loose ends left by the weavers. Just before passing out of the enclosed part of the machine, the cloth passes between two revolving brushes, which remove

dust and loose "size," which is sucked down by an exhaust fan in the bottom of the machine and discharged into the dust chamber.

The cloth on coming from the machine passes between two tension rollers, down, back and under another roller, under a stationary expander, over a rotary expander, under, up and between the calender rollers, and onto a similar wooden rollers as used on the stitcher. It now has the wrinkles removed and is in shape to be placed in the stands back of the folder. The teeth in the clothing on the card rollers are set in the direction in which the cloth moves through the machine, otherwise it would be impossible for the cloth to pass over and under them.

When the cloth is allowed to remain on the loom until about 6 double cuts are woven, these longer lengths are usually handled in a different manner, the length being ascertained by a cloth on the brusher or calender. Two long pieces often constitute a roll, which is covered first with paper and then with burlap, when it is ready for shipping. The cloths shipped in this form are the wider goods, particularly sheeting, 48 to 54 inches wide. The order for the goods may require narrower widths, more pieces of even number and regular yardage to be shipped.

For export or special requirements where the mill is not weaving 24 or 25 inch goods, a roll of 48 to 50 inch stuff is sometimes calendered and split with a knife as it is rolled at the front of the machine, making two distinct rolls of 24 or 25 inch widths. The raw selvage on each roll is passed through a selvage machine that sews or crochets a selvage on the goods.

From the stands back of the folder the cloth is passed between two tension or feed rollers at back of the machine and falls into a so-called "pan," made of an oblong piece of zinc at each end and suspended in the form of a semi-ellipse. From the pan it passes up and over the framework of the machine, down between the parallel folder blades. The purpose of these blades is to measure the cloth into folds of uniform lengths, 36 inches, 45 inches, or other standard. As the folds are piled one on top of the other, they are held in place by a self-acting tension table on which the cloth rests. The tension is sup-

plied by heavy coiled springs and released with a foot lever by the folder hand, when the cloth is ready to be removed from the machine. The folder hand keeps a count on the yardage by noting each alternate stroke of the blades, as 2, 4, 6, each, and writes the yards and staple on each cut as he takes it from the machine.

When the cloth is inspected on the machine, the folder hand holds a "flag" (a strip or seam of cloth) in readiness, and when a bad place appears in the cloth he throws the flag into the cut at that fold, leaving a projecting end. Should he find no places that need attention, the cloth is placed in a separate stack and after "trimming" is ready for baling. The "flagged" cloth is taken to the inspecting tables and the bad places remedied or cut out. The cut is then placed with the regular stock ready for the record keeper to use with other cuts in making up a bale or roll.

The following recipe for removing oil spots has been successfully used on both "yellow" and "black" oil:

Soap for Washing Oil from Cloth.

1 bar of good, white soap shaved into small pieces. 1 double handful of sal soda. 1-4 pint of benzine or 1-2 pint of wood alcohol. Add cold water to bring solution up to 2 gallons.

Bring to a boil and keep at temperature until soap is dissolved.

The soap is applied with an ordinary 2 or 3 inch paint brush or a small cloth mop. When an oil spot is to be washed out place a small cloth covered board under the stained part of the cloth, saturate the spot with soap and rub with a round piece of steel, shaped like a case knife at the point. When the spot disappears, wipe the damp place and the cloth is ready to be folded and baled. There need be no fear of mildew where the cloth room has a dry atmosphere, as this solution quickly dries out.

Where the cloth is inspected on regular machines, the inspector sits or stands in front of the machine or on a platform elevated 3 inches. In the first case the roll of cloth is placed in a "cradle" underneath the inclined table over which it passes as it is being inspected and is wound on a roller at the back. The inspector controls the machine with a treadle. When a bad place is found the machine is stopped and

defect is remedied. This is the usual method with wide sheetings that are afterwards calendered and shipped in rolls. Often with the narrow goods that are afterwards put through the folders, the inspector sews a piece of colored thread in the selvage at the defective place, if it cannot be remedied and the folder hand cuts the place out. Rolls made up of several cuts are usually inspected by being placed in stands just in the rear of the inspector. The cloth is carried under the platform, up and over the inclined table and rolled at the back of the machine. In the case of drills, this process has to be repeated to get the reverse side of the goods.

For hand inspecting, the cuts are laid on the tables and turned fold by fold by the inspectors and the defects either remedied or cut out. Where these are too numerous the cloth is placed with the seconds and baled as such. What constitutes a second in some fabrics would go as a first in others. Some things can be passed up in bag goods that would not go in cloth intended for rubber goods, the question of "seconds" depending on the use to which the cloth is to be put. For example, imperfections like "gouts" and "rope filling" would be accepted in such a fabric as osnaburg made of coarse yarn with 2 to 35 per cent of waste and card strips, while the same defect in a fine sheeting would make the piece a second.

Trimming consists in cutting with scissors or pulling off with a piece of card clothing the loose ends left on the selvages when the quills are changed on the automatic looms. Some mills, specially those on colored goods, facilitate this operation by singeing the cloth, but on grey sheetings this method is not satisfactory because of the discoloration of the selvages.

When the inspectors have passed on the cloth as "firsts" the record keeper lists the piece on his book, weighs, adds up yardage and figures the average. If the result shows the weight is within the limits allowed, he makes out a tag designating the bale number, yards, width, standard and style, places this with the adding machine slip and the pressman makes up his bale, covering it with paper and burlap. Taken from the press the bale is ready for the "head sewer."

(Continued on Page 9.)

Weaving and Preparation of Work for Weaving

The following is a paper read by J. H. Bagwell of Rock Hill, S. C., before a meeting of the Southern Textile Association in Augusta, Ga., July 2nd, 1910. In answering a question which appeared recently on our discussion page, Mr. Bagwell refers to this article, and as it is of much interest in connection with the discussion and an excellent treatise on weaving, we are reprinting it in full.—Editor.

Mr. President, Members and Guests: In writing on a subject as broad as the above I realize the magnitude of the undertaking and feel my incompetence to do the subject justice and can only hope to give a general outline of the essential point to be observed in the successful preparation of work for and running of a weave room.

When we write about preparation of work for weaving we must touch on the other departments of the mill, viz: Carding, spinning, spooling, warping and slashing.

I think it is a mistaken idea some people have that the cheaper they get the work through the preparatory department, the lower the cost will be on the finished product. It should not be a question of how cheap we get it through the preparatory departments, but how good. The tendency of a great many overseers and superintendents is to rush the work through these departments and it seems that their one great object is to get a large number of pounds through at a low cost, without enough attention being given to the quality of the product. You can rush it through these departments, but when this is done to such an extent as to be detrimental to the running of the yarn in the weave room, the rushing process makes a sudden stop and all the bad work and defects show up; with the result, you have a low per cent of production with a high percentage of seconds, and a very poor quality of cloth throughout, and a cost that is unreasonable. If we stop and think that the cost of weaving in most cases more than equals the cost of carding and spinning, and besides 95 per cent of the bad work that is made in a well regulated weave room can be traced directly to some defect in the preparation and that with a little extra effort on the part of the carder and spinner these defects could be greatly reduced at practically no extra cost to these respective rooms, the weaving production would be greatly increased and the total cost of production reduced.

The weaver and the loom can turn off only a certain percent production depending entirely upon the condition the work is delivered to them. Thus the weave room and the mill's financial welfare suffer for the bad work done in the other departments.

The weaver must make the very best cloth possible, which is at its best not what it should be at all times, and the weaver is often blamed for not producing quality and quantity when the fault lies with the preparers.

We come to the card room and the first requisite to good carding is good mixing, and this usually being done by hand, should be as large and as thorough a mixing as possible instead of mixing from hand to mouth like a good many carders do. This is the most vital and opportune time to even up the stock that will ever occur and cannot be accomplished in any subsequent process; this is one of the most important parts of the card room, and one where too little attention is given. This defect cannot be remedied at any subsequent machine and one of the characteristics of good yarn is evenness. This is dependent upon the successful manipulation of the cotton in all of the processes which it undergoes. Special attention should be given the drawing and fly frames to see that the top rolls are in perfect condition at all times and not grooved, or cut, or uneven, dry at the bearings, or not weighted enough or too much.

The clearer boards should be picked often to prevent lumps, of clearer waste from the speeders, being run in the roving. The overseer should require the frame hands to be careful in piecing up to prevent hard ends, for when this roving goes to the spinning room it is like a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, there is no appeal, and if the roving is cut or uneven it is going to cause bad work in the spinning, and anything that will cause bad spinning multiplies the bad work for the weaving. With a little care and watchfulness, these things can be practically eliminated without any noticeable extra cost to the carding, but it will increase the production and decrease the cost of weaving.

From the spinning and spooler rooms comes the lumps, gouts, big and long knots, which cause the weaver so much trouble; and we all very well know what these mean to the weave room. At least 90 per cent of the bad work in the weaving is caused by a gout or lump on the yarn.

A spinner, to make good yarn, should always be on the lookout for bad work and try to keep the lumps and gouts out of the yarn; for a few days run of warp yarn in the spinning room will last for months in the weave room, and the final cost through the loss of production, and defective work would stagger the man in the office if he could trace it up, as the familiar saying is an "ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

The overseer and spinner of today does not twist an end together when it breaks down, but they dab it up, thereby making a gout or lump on the yarn, and when the work runs a little tough the gouts and lumps increase. The overseer should require the spinners to make small piecings and keep the frames clean; scavenger rolls should be looked after, especially those that are worn out at the ends, for if an end breaks down there the cotton soon gets around the journal of the

roller and makes more gouts; the overseer should make every effort possible to keep the lumps and gouts out of the yarn, but if they are made, extra effort should be made to clean the yarn of as much of the imperfections as possible at the spooler.

To do this may add a little to the cost of the spooling, that is, more than we would like to pay, and it would necessitate more piecing up but is better to piece up there than later on. Some mills do not regard this with sufficient consideration and try to remove and improve things in the weave room that should be taken out and improved in the other departments, thereby lessening their profits and production. A lump or a gout will cause a bad place to be made in the cloth if not detected before it strikes the reed; this must be picked out by the weaver, if not too long, which means that loom must stand from 15 to 45 minutes; this is a loss to both weaver and company. If it is let go to the cloth room it must go in seconds, and possibly from 15 to 30 yards of good cloth with it, which is still a greater loss to the company.

If the guides were set on the spooler to break the yarn at these places, it would be much easier and cheaper in the end to piece up that end than to pick out three or four inches in the weave room.

To increase our production both in quantity and quality there should be more attention given the spooling.

Next we come to the warpers, and if the warper tender is not a careful operator we get high and low selvages and loose ends, which mean a decrease in the production and an increase of the waste and cost in the weaving.

In the slashing we can improve poor yarn to a certain extent, and ruin the best yarn that was ever made, and right here the production of the weaving can be greatly increased and the waste and cost account can be greatly reduced. A hard or soft sized warp means extra cost and waste and no end of trouble to the weaving. We should select a starch and a compound suitable for the style of goods being woven and when we get the desired results, cut out experimenting. In making a fine grade of goods, having a large number of picks per inch, the yarn should be stronger and a greater amount of skill is required in sizing the warp. A point to be emphasized is, that about one-half of the weaving is done in the preparation of the warp for no amount of skill expended afterwards will produce good work. If the slasher tender allows his machine to stop an undue length of time, the size is cooked on the yarn; and if he carelessly allows the size to become thin it is impossible to expect good results from a poorly sized warp.

Drawing-In.

In the drawing in of warps in some mills very little attention is given this department and it is no uncommon thing to see a warp cut

out of a loom on account of bad harness and reeds, this means extra cost and a lot of unnecessary waste and a loss of production in the weaving. The harness and reeds should be carefully inspected before being drawn. Harness are often cast aside whereby a little repairing could be made almost as good as new. By giving the harness the proper amount of attention before being drawn a fixer can start a warp in less time and save the weaver the piecing and drawing in of many ends. The fixers should be required to use care in tying in warps, for a great amount of yarn and cloth may be wasted by carelessness of loom fixers in tying in warps. The lack of care and attention of the harness in the drawing

(Continued on Page 6.)

NOT A TWISTED EYE

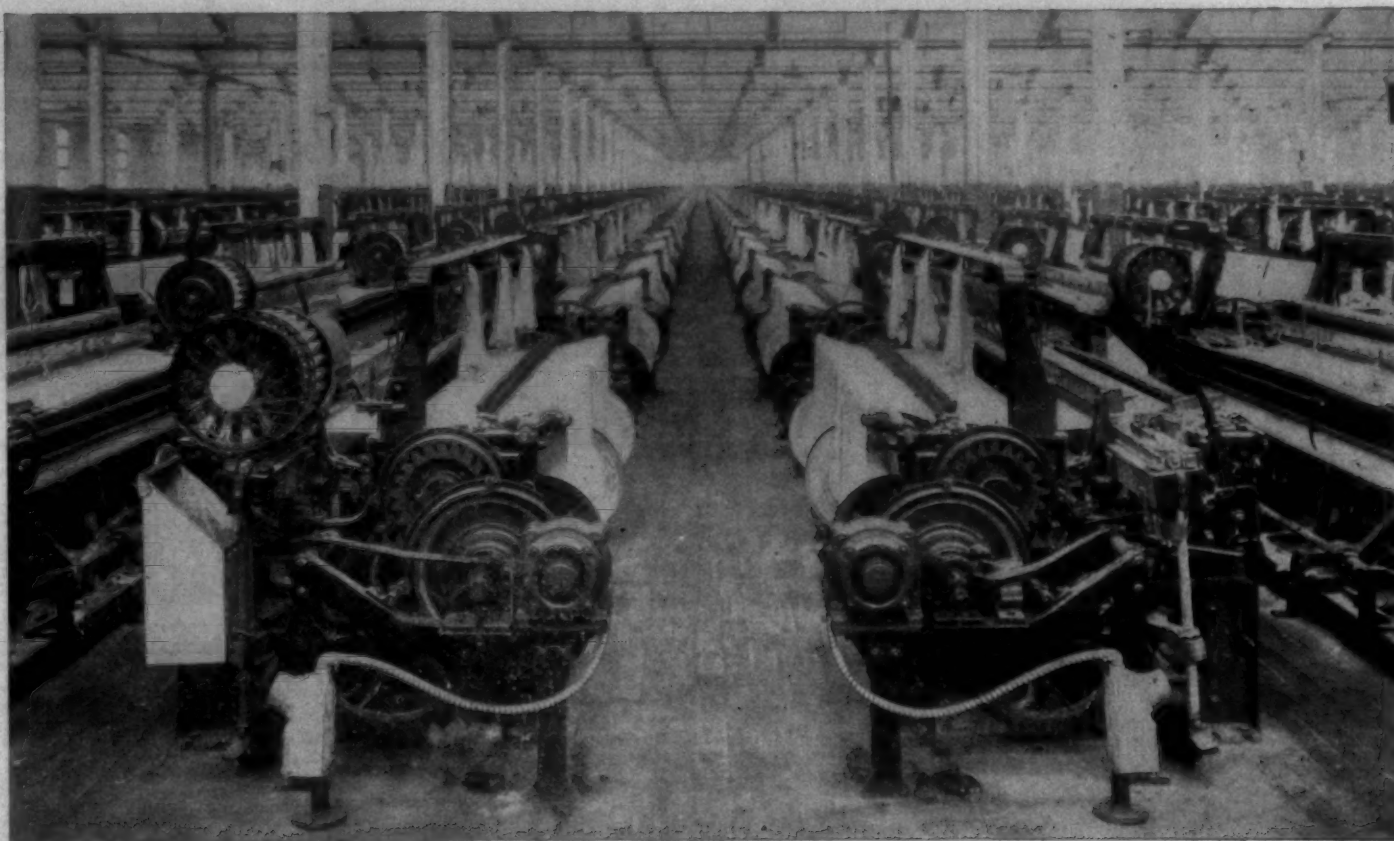
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Weaving and Preparation of Work For Weaving.

(Continued from Page 4.)

in room is the case of many pieces of cloth costing twice as much as they should cost, besides causing endless trouble in the weave room.

Next we come to the weave room proper, where the dividends are made or lost, and the mill's reputation as well. In weaving there are many kinds of looms and in buying a loom a great deal more depends upon their build than is generally taken into consideration, and at the present time the demand for such diversity of cloth necessitates much changing. In buying a loom these things should not be overlooked.

There are looms that will weave the best of plain cloth, but which are not adaptable to the weaving of drills and other heavier, and fancier weaves, without a great deal of expense in changing over. A loom should be bought which is adaptable, as far as possible, to a wide range of weaves. Another important point in looms, is the harness motion or cams. Too little attention is given these parts in consideration of what is expected of them. On some cloths a very little dwell of the harness is necessary, while others require more. I have seen mills having trouble in their weaving, and the superintendent and overseer were after the carder and spinner for bad work when their trouble was in the shape of the cams on their looms. If the shape of the cams is not considered when changing from one class of goods to the other that is in point of coarseness or fineness of yarns, the results are very apt to be disastrous.

There is a fast and a slow motion of the lay which is absolutely necessary for the formation of good solid cloth. It is the uneven motion which gives to this part of the weaving the name of "heating-up." If the motions were equal, the filling would simply be laid in, consequently the cloth would be loose and open.

There is an impression with some that the slowing down of the lay is caused by the pick motion, but this is a mistake, the pick motion that is fixed to give a hard blow will tend to check the lay, but this is the result of faulty fixing.

The pick motion is a very important motion and the overseer and fixer should see that it is giving the best results for the power expended. It is a very easy matter for the pick motions to be so fixed that the loom requires a great deal more horsepower to run it than would be necessary if the motions were correctly set, and as said before, some fixers believe that the "uneven movement of the lay is caused by the pick motion and it may be a fact that through faulty setting of the pick motions the movement of the lay is checked, but if the motions are understood, together with the reasons for the shapes of its various points, there can be little or no check of the lay. The placing of the hand on the reed cap is one of the best ways to tell whether or not the motions are working at their best. The setting of the shed is another important part of good weaving and should be given the atten-

tion due to it, for a greater or smaller number of picks can be put in the cloth, according to the way in which the harness are set. With the shed level when the reed is from 2 to 4 inches from the fell of the cloth, the shed is more open when the beating-up takes place, consequently the picks are held more firmly in the cloth and are beaten up closer and there is only one pick to beat up at a time; but when the shed is not so open, the picks are not held firmly and spring back, so that the lay has to beat up several at one time, this makes it possible to have as heavy a cloth as in the former case.

Humidity.

While the sizing compound is to lay the fibres of the yarn, to a greater or lesser extent, the necessity of drying the yarn before it passes on to the beam takes out the natural moisture from the yarn, causing it to be more or less brittle and destroying somewhat the elasticity of the yarn.

To condition and bring back the warp as near to natural conditions as possible, so that the production may be the best both in quantity and quality, the room must be kept in such a condition that there will be sufficient moisture in the air to penetrate the size on the yarn and strengthen it to stand the work it has to do. The humidity naturally affects the production of the room, and the loss of production also means a poorer quality of production; and we might say that the trouble does not end here, for it is impossible for the help to use the same energy when the air is dry as when a fair amount of moisture is in the air. Many become run-down, care-worn, and careless because the room is not properly moistened and ventilated.

This is a point that is more or less neglected in most all mills, but it should not be, and the efficiency of a weave room depends largely upon what thought and attention is given the above points.

Again, the face, or cover of the cloth, is not generally looked after as it should be. This apparently small matter does not receive the attention it should, but it can be unhesitatingly stated that a cloth with a good face or cover is of a greater value than a bare, ordinary piece of cloth, though both may be of the same structure. Whether the cloth is to be printed on one side, napped on one side, or sold as gray goods, its value will be increased because the printed figure will show up better, the nap or fuzz will be longer, and the cloth will be more pleasing to the eye and touch when the buyer examines it.

The Overseer.

The time is here now that the overseer who makes good must give his attention to the making of good salable cloth and show his employer that he has a man that is able to think and plan and turn off the best of cloth, not going about his work in that careless "any-thing-will-go" fashion a good many overseers have. The overseer who has not got the pushing qualities about him will end like a smart man once said about a slow man: "He will wake up some morning and find

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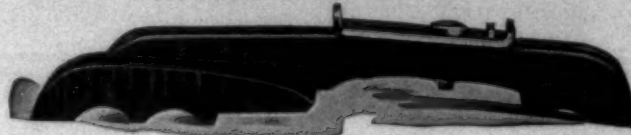
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himself dead;" he will be dead so far as being a successful overseer is concerned. We must wake up every morning and find ourselves very much alive to the interests of our employer, for "eternal push is the price of success."

It should be the aim of every overseer to excel in his occupation, but success often depends upon certain conditions that are difficult to attain; these conditions may be classed in a general way under the following heads: First, fine quality of production; second, large production; third, low cost, and low percentage of seconds. To lose sight of any one of these, or to sacrifice the first for the last two, indicates incompetence. Intelligent management takes into consideration all three and holds them for an ideal.

Almost every weave room could turn off a larger and better production than it does without straining any one, if the overseer would train his help along the right lines. To increase the production and quality of production, means that it is first necessary to increase the efficiency of the operative and the returns are in proportion to the energy he applies to it. The theoretical production of a weave room can be easily ascertained under almost any circumstances, but the actual production is most always below par and disappointing. To train the help and bring them up to get the highest efficiency means hard work. We know that getting good raw material does not complete the task of making skillful operatives, this is only the start; the first aim should be to secure a fine quality and maximum production; this would be easily done if all we had to do was to start the looms, but before securing the complete production of the loom we must first increase the efficiency of the weaver at the looms. The overseer must produce his art mostly through inferior help and his most valuable assets is the help he has trained to work his way. This is the greatest stronghold that there is to maintain and to increase the efficiency of the weave room from day to day.

Make the help useful, and keep them so. The overseer should interest his second hand and section men, by showing them how they can do better. Inspire them to feel and believe that they can and are going to do still better and they take much more interest in their daily tasks, and in turn train their weavers to do the same. There are thousands of simple ways by which help can be made to feel more interested and in return they will give a much higher and better production.

The overseer should keep his room and machines as clean as possible and install in their rooms a system that will give the help a higher and nobler conception of things.

The man with a system is like the man with the hoe; he is bound to dig up something and have a full dinner pail.

He should give his men a chance to work up, and if they make good, back them up in getting something better for themselves. Help should

be encouraged to open a bank account, this encourages thrift and helps to make better operatives of them. The policy for holding help should not be by philanthropy but by plain business sense, and you will get better help and keep the good ones longer, then the man who comes in, as a new recruit soon finds out from the veterans that there is a notion with the "old man" that the man who will do something for himself will do well for the mill, and that the man who doesn't show any disposition to get ahead on his own account will not hurt himself looking out for the interest of the company. They will soon learn that if they put themselves out to better his condition he will go to special lengths to better theirs. Again, it doesn't take long for the shirks, drones, and grouches to catch the spirit of the room and determine that it isn't the place for them. Genuine good feeling should be the condition of employment in the room and a man that is sore should not be wanted about the place. And when a hand shows that he is really looking out for the interests of the company he should hear from it in a personal way.

I think every progressive overseer should read one or more textile papers, the value of this is obvious, and to the up-to-date overseer, this is not an expense account, but an investment that will net great returns. In it a man sees the progress and advancement of the men who are doing things and the study of the technical articles therein, return valuable information. To the intelligent overseer and his occupation the textile paper is a valuable asset and a person cannot thoughtfully read it from week to week without finding it a great education. It broadens the mind and keeps it fresh and active, and braces the overseer to render more valuable service to his employer.

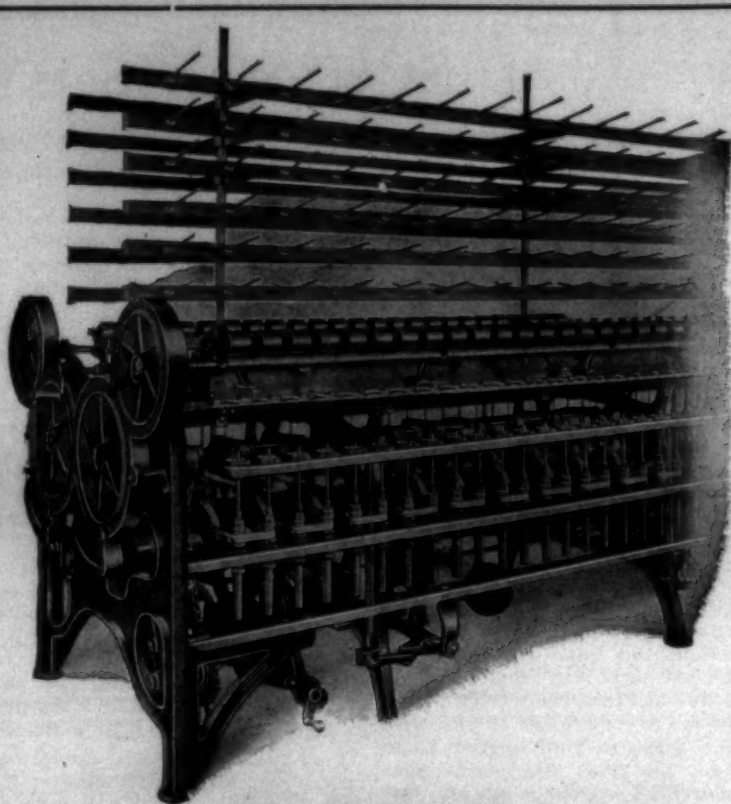
In conclusion I would most heartily endorse a closer relationship between overseer and overseer, and overseer and superintendent, for this thing of one overseer "getting it in for another" will demoralize a mill quicker than anything else. If the overseers of the South would devote a little more time to the proper training of their own help and not so much trying to rob their fellow overseers of what they have, there would be a better and more contented class of skillful help in the South to-day than there is.

Killed by Carelessness.

The engineer at the Carolina Wood Products Co., at Asheville, N. C., turned on the steam to start the engine, but it would not move because it was on dead center.

He called his assistant and both pushed with their feet and bodies against the spokes of the wheel and a few seconds later the engineer was dead and his assistant seriously injured. He had forgotten to turn off the steam and the price of his carelessness was his life.

Most of the accidents that occur in cotton mills can be traced to carelessness. The above case is an illustration of the extreme price that is sometimes paid.



TAPE DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY

Southern Agent,
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Pawtucket, R. I.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Laps Run Out Uneven.

Editor:

Please allow me space in your paper to ask a question on cards. I would like for some good carder to tell me what makes one card lack about 5 yards of the lap running out with the others. The cards have the same draft gear on them, the same change gear and they both have the same speed.

Learner.

Answer to Learner.

Editor:

In answer to the inquiry by Learner, in your issue of Sept. 7, regarding the best way to get a good even yarn free from specks, I wish to state that the drafts on the cards have very little to do with trash. Start in your picker room and get the grids and drafts (air) regulated. Then try a setting of 7 from the feed plate to licker-in, also 7 for licker-in to cylinder; top mote knives to 10 tight fit, bottom 7. Bring screen up to licker-in to 12, which prevents anything collecting under it. Set back plate to 22, first top setting at back of arch 10 easy feel, the balance to 10 tight. Set doffer to 7.

See that the tops are thoroughly cleaned when leaving the brush. Keep your card wire sharp. To test it, draw your finger nail against the points. If sharp, it will readily show marks on the nail with very little pressure. If it is dull, your nails will slip over the point.

Another very important feature is trying to impress on your cotton buyer that it is false economy to use low grade cotton for hosiery purposes.

I use a 2-ounce lap, 50-grain sliver, at cards and drawing, .75 hank on slubber, 1.80 hank on intermediate, 5 hank on speeder, making a little over 10.40 draft on spinning, using double roving. If your room will stand these drafts, give them a trial. Be sure to use good top rolls in carding room, and have them well oiled and clean.

Old Top.

Efficiency in Spinning Department.

To start with the machinery should be in good condition, frames aligned and level, and spindles and guide wires centered. Great care should also be taken in all processes in carding, so that when the roving is sent to the spinning department it is as near perfect as possible.

Care should be taken in the system of oiling. A good oiler is any overseer's right-hand man, and should be treated as such. I believe that bad running work is the basis of 50 per cent of our mill troubles all over the South, especially such troubles as low weaving production and high cost. It is a fact that the cost for the entire output is based on the weave production, and this being true, the weave department should have good yarn and enough of it to keep them in high gear 60 hours per week.

Poor running weaving due to weak yarns (knots, gouts, thick and thin places) will without a doubt, advance the manufacturing cost, when the whole cause is for lack of efficiency in the spinning room. Carefully selected help in the spinning, spooling and warping departments, with kind, careful and efficient management on the part of the overseers, second hands and section men will turn the trick for the weave room, likewise for the stockholders.

Efficiency in a cotton mill from officials to the employees should be in the minds and every heart of each and every individual connected with the plant.

To go back to our spinning room again. Good running spinning is something any overseer should be proud of. If anything stands between good and bad running spinning, remove the cause at any cost.

You Would be Surprised

If the different departments of a cotton mill would start a record of the number of hands they employ, at the end of twelve months they would be very much surprised to see how high the number will run.

Take a blank book and set the

next man's name you hire down in it and call that number one, the next person you hire number two, etc.

It is a fact that the majority of cotton mill employees stay at one mill about four years, but there is a certain class that do not average but about seven months' employment in one mill before they are gone to another. No overseer can realize how many hands he employs during a year's time until he keeps a record of it, and, as it is really very little trouble, let me urge all who read this article to start a record of the hands you employ, so you can see for yourself whether my statement is correct or not.

Now, it is well known that this class of operatives who are continually on the move is the poorest class of people we have for employees.

If the mills will start records so they can begin to realize how serious this movement from mill to mill habit is, I believe we can find some way to prove to these people that there is no money in moving to them. Then, by showing them that the people who have the best jobs, the best sets of looms, the best frames, houses in the most desirable places to live in, and the families who are saving money to buy a home are the ones that stay at one mill.

If something could be done to enable these moving people to realize that they are the losers and that they must settle down at one mill before they are ever able to accumulate anything, we would be doing them a good turn, and it would at the same time raise the efficiency of operatives as a whole.—F. G. Cobb, in Inman Mills Exchange.

A "Safety First" Pocket.

A "Safety First" pocket has been invented by W. M. Shewry, of Cadillac, Mich., and it is being applied to men's work shirts made by the Cadillac Shirt and Neckwear Co. The idea, on which a patent has been applied for, is also called the "swing pocket," because of its construction, which enables it to swing

around to a position that protects the contents regardless of the position the wearer of the shirt takes.

The wearer can place himself in any position, even standing on his head, and the pocket will swing into a position that will not permit the contents to fall out. The device likely will be appreciated by mill, factory and railway men. It will be placed, it is said, on shirts made with full sized bodies.

Ginners' Report.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Cotton of the growth of 1916 ginned prior to Sept. 4 amounted to 80,032 bales, counting rounds as half bales, the Census Bureau today announced in its first ginning report of the season. That compares with 463,883 bales last year, 480,317 in 1914 and 799,099 in 1913.

Sea Island bales included numbered 4,631, compared with 2,097 last year, 1,748 in 1914 and 436 in 1913.

Ginnings by states were:

State	1916	1915.
Alabama	22,373	38,925
Arkansas	14,761	270
California	443	99
Florida	2,881	4,701
Georgia	212,754	133,408
Louisiana	29,780	5,858
Mississippi	10,081	4,619
North Carolina	289	354
Oklahoma	7,777	8
South Carolina	26,769	4,305
Tennessee	20	2
Texas	522,008	271,328

Lancashire Acme Size.

Lancashire Acme Size is used for heavy work, where a weightener is required. It is manufactured by The Arabol Mfg. Co., 400 Williams street, New York City, which stamps it as a cotton warp size of unusual merit and certain efficiency in service. They claim that it cannot possibly mildew, is semi-solid and can be used along with starch as usual. They report that textile workers are enthusiastic in endorsing its many excellent points, and that it is unexcelled as a weightener.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed.

Lickerins Rewound.

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Facts About the Cloth Room.

(Continued from Page 3.)

His duty is to cover the open ends or heads with paper and sew the burlap snugly over same with a lock stitch. One of the pieces of burlap is cut sufficiently long to allow the projecting ends to cover the heads. When the sewing is finished the sewer with a brush and marks the head of the bale by the tag that accompanies it.

Some mills run their styles by letters and serial numbers as LL, AA, EE, etc., and indicate under each style what quality and lengths are contained in the package. Thus LL, 2D, 103, would indicate Bale 103 of LL shetings, double cuts, firsts. This is understood because the seconds never run below 2,000. A mark like this LL, 1S, 1003, indicates Bale No. 1003 of LL sheetings, single cuts, firsts. LL, L, 1003 indicates double cuts LL seconds. LL, L, 2003 indicates long pieces or lengths from 20 to 40 yards. LL, S, 4003, indicates short pieces from 10 to 20 yards. LL, R, 5003, indicates remnants from 1 to 40 yards.

The folder hands and inspectors are required to place their initials on the cloth they inspect. This makes them doubly careful knowing they will be called to account if the imperfections are discovered.

Some customers have their goods branded or stamped in the form of single cuts, folded and tacked with colored thread, red, blue or some contrasting color. The branding is done on a machine made especially for the purpose. The ink is made as follows:

Blue: Dissolve 1 quart of gum arabic in cold water. Crystals require about 1 1-2 days; pulverized gum about 2 hours. Add 5 lbs. Ultramarine Blue, and water to make up the total to 2 gallons. Place the bucket into a container of boiling water. Raise solution to boiling temperature for 10 minutes. Let the solution cool and stand for two days before using.

Some cloth rooms use baling trucks of various weights and the record keeper must look at the figures each time to ascertain the correct tare to deduct when weighing the bale. A method tried and found very satisfactory is to have the trucks all weigh the same and made in the form of a table 27 inches high, the top 24x24 inches. A truck of the latter dimension easily accommodates 40 inch goods. The uprights are made of 2x4s, toenailed to a base of same material, and enclosed by the baseboard, 1 in. x 7 in.. The uprights are braced by skirting, 1 in. x 5 in., on top of which a platform is nailed. The bases for the side rollers are stationary, whereas the end rollers are on the castor plan, permitting the truck to be readily turned around. —Arouset, in Textiles.

Belt Lacing.

The endless, jointless belt will, without question, give the best service. Joints are always weaker than the main portion of the structure, be it a steam boiler or a belt. Belts are already full of joints when

they come from the manufacturer, but they are so well made that they are seldom considered joints. They are well cemented, or cemented and riveted. In making an endless belt the joint should be made in the same manner as the joints already put in by the manufacturer. If he cements and rivets, the user should cement and rivet. If he depends on cement alone, the user should do likewise.

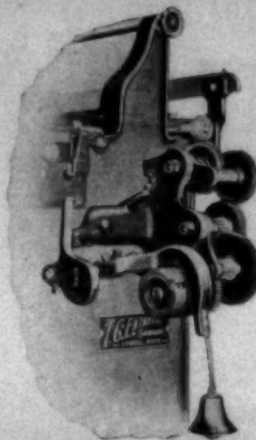
In order that belts should work the best they must be pliable, laterally, as well as longitudinally. On account of the cylindrical shape of the pulleys, the belt must be pliable longitudinally so that it can wrap itself intimately about the pulley. Because of the crown of the pulley, the belt must be pliable laterally. Intimate contact of the belt with the pulley is the secret of sliplessness. If the belt must be pliable then for good service the joints must be equally pliable. The endless belt is therefore best because it is equally pliable in every direction. Among its other advantages are: its smoothness of running, the absence of noise, the lower danger of slip and of running off the pulleys as compared with jointed belts, and the lower danger of "waves" if the belt is slack.

The best laced joint, evidently, is that one that most nearly approaches the cemented joint. Paradoxical as it may seem, the best joint should be one that will virtually make the belt endless. It must have an efficiency of 100 per cent.

The ordinary rawhide-laced joint will not give this efficiency, because the use of rawhide lacing requires that a considerable portion of the belt itself be cut away to make room for the lacing. If 20 per cent of the cross-section of the belt be removed for the lacing holes, the efficiency of the joint cannot in any event be higher than 80 per cent. Furthermore, rawhide joints are bulky. Also, they are stiff. As they pass over the pulley they raise a portion of the belt on each side of the joint from the pulley face and thus destroy the much-desired intimate contact of belt with pulley. Rawhide joints are noisy, they cause slip, and they are particularly undesirable for use on small pulleys. With large pulleys the character of the lacing is not so important as regards bulkiness and stiffness.

Neither will the wire or metal laced joint give an efficiency of 100 per cent. Some of the belt fibres are sure to be broken when the belt is pierced by the sharp metal teeth of the metal lacing or the needle for the wire lacing. The loss of strength is not as great as it is in the case of the rawhide lacing. Compared with the rawhide joint, the wire lacing is almost ideal from the standpoint of strength of joint. As regards pliability, metal lacings are continually growing better. Many makes are pliable both longitudinally and laterally. The hinge joint is a good example of a highly pliable joint in the longitudinal direction. It is not so pliable in the lateral direction, but still it is pliable enough for all practical purposes.

While the belts with the cemented joints will cost less than those



ENTWISTLE LEESE CLOCK

LEESES FROM 100 to 1,600 YARDS WITHOUT SET-BACKS or MISTAKES

Each of the 10 grooves of the scroll represents a leese. The arrangement of the gearing is simple, the cut and leese gears are interchangeable.

Measuring Roll has Ball-Bearings, thus eliminating strain on yarn and assuring accuracy.

An Indicating Clock can be used with Leese Clock if desired and acts as a check on same, besides showing operator when end of leese is near as well as the total yardage.

Our catalogue, which will be furnished on request, gives a full description of Leese and Indicating Clocks.

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Starch

SPECIAL STARCHES

We have made a study of the requirements of the industry and now manufacture special starches adapted to every requirement of cotton manufacture. Our brands of Textile Starches are the results of years of scientific investigation coupled with practical experience. We are prepared to study the requirements of mill and supply starches which will produce the best results at minimum prices.

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Corn Products Refining Co.,
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SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

Starch

with the wire lacing, it must be remembered that the cost of making the cemented joints is considerably higher than that of making the wire-laced joint. If the belt is to be shortened at more or less great intervals, as it should be, the facility with which this can be done with the wire-laced joint renders it superior as an all-round proposition to the other.—Fibre & Fabric.

Scriptural Authority.

"Look here, doctor," roared the irate man who had just received a bill from the physician, on what do you base these enormous charges?"

"On the best authority in the world," calmly responded the doctor. "Doesn't the Bible say: 'All that a man hath will he give for his life?'"—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1916.

Changes in Employment Bureau Fee

We have decided to make a slight change in our employment bureau fee. In the future the cost of three months' membership will be:

For our subscribers.....	\$1.00
For those not subscribers	\$2.00

Our object in operating an employment bureau is to be of assistance to our subscribers and it has never been a source of profit to us.

It costs an average of \$1.00 per member for stamps and stationery used in sending out notices during the three months' membership and we do not feel justified in furnishing that service on a non-profit basis for those who are not subscribers of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we are, therefore, going to charge them \$2.00 whereas we will continue to give our subscribers the three months' service for \$1.00.

During the three months' membership in our employment bureau the applicant receives advance notices of all vacancies that come to our attention and we also run an advertisement for him for one month of that time. While we by no means locate all who join our employment bureau we have been very successful in conducting that department and secured positions for quite a number of men. Our best record was made on two days early in the month when five men secured positions through notices that we had put them.

Price of Yarns and Goods.

There has been a marked advance in cotton yarns during the past twelve months, but so steady has been the rise that few realize the difference between the prices of today and those of Sept. 1st, 1915.

If any one had predicted on Sept. 1st, 1915, that 10-1 warps would advance 10½ cents per pound they would have been looked upon as crazy, but not only have 10-1 warps advanced 10½ cents per pound, but it is the least advance recorded on any of the standard yarns.

On 60-2 skeins there has been an advance of 30 cents per pound and on many numbers the advance has been from 20 to 25 cents per pound.

The following is a comparison of the yarn prices of Sept. 1st, 1915, with those of Sept. 1st, 1916:

	Price Sept. 1, 1915.	Price Sept. 1, 1916	Advance in price
10/1 cones	15c	27c	12c
20/1 cones	17	30	13
30/1 cones	20	35	15
10/1 skeins	14½	25	11½
20/2 skeins	16½	28½	12
30/2 skeins	19	35	16
10/2 skeins	15	26½	11½
20/2 skeins	16½	31	14½
30/2 skeins	19½	35	20½
40/2 skeins	25	49	24½
50/2 skeins	33	59½	26½
60/2 skeins	40	70	30
10/1 warps	14½	25	10½
20/1 warps	16½	28½	12
30/1 warps	19½	35	16½
10/2 warps	15	26	11
20/2 warps	17½	31	13½
30/2 warps	20	36	16
40/2 warps	26	50	24
50/2 warps	35	60	25

This is a remarkable showing and is probably the greatest advance that has ever been known in any one year.

In cotton goods the advance has been almost as great as in yarns.

The prices per yard of standard goods on Sept. 1st, 1915, as compared with prices on Sept. 1st, 1916, were as follows:

	Price Sept. 1, 1915.	Price Sept. 1, 1916	Advance per yd.
Print cloths, 28- in., 64x64s	3c	4½c	1½c
Print cloths, 28- in., 64x60s	2½	4½	1½
Print cloths, 27- in., 64x60	2½	4½	1½
Gray g'ds, 38½- in., 64x64s	4½	6½	2½
Gray goods, 39- in., 65x72s	4½	7½	2½
Gray goods, 39- in., 80x80s	5½	8½	2½
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard	6	9	3
Brown sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60	4½	7½	3
Brown sheet'gs, South, std.	6½	9½	2½
Tickings, 8 oz.	11½	16	4½
Denims, 2.20 Ind Stand. prints	13	18	5
Standard staple ginghams	4½	7½	2½
Dress ginghams	6½	8	1½
Dress ginghams	9½	10½	1½

The advance of 3 cents per yard on 3-yard sheetings means 9 cents per pound, while the advance of 3 cents on 4-yard 56x60s, gave 12 cents per pound advance.

The price of 8½ cents on 80x80s goods was beyond the hope of the mills last year and they would have been happy if they could have then sold ahead for several years at a much less figure.

The advance in the price of goods and yarns has not been accomplished entirely without an advance in the price of cotton.

On Sept. 1st, 1915, the price of strict middling cotton on the Charlotte market was 9 cents, whereas the quotation of Sept. 1st, 1916, was 15½ cents.

This advance of 6½ cents in the raw material was of course, unusual, but it by no means equaled the advance in either yarns or goods.

A 13½ cent advance in 20-2 warps on a 6½ cent advance in cotton leaves an increased margin of 7 cents per pound.

A 10,000 spindle mill operating on day run only will turn out approximately 22,000 pounds per week and the 7-cent per pound increase in profit means \$1,540 per week or \$80,000 per year. In other words if a 10,000 spindle mill operating on 20-2 warps were only breaking even last September they should now be operating upon the basis of an annual profit of \$80,000.

How long such times can continue no one can say, but we all know that there will be an end some day and that its coming will probably be abrupt and sudden, although indications are that the high prices will be sustained for some time yet, department.

Practical Training of Apprentices.

Many employers, it should be said to their credit, are thoroughly alive to the necessity of apprenticeship training and are doing all the can individually, by action in their own shops and by making their voices heard in employers' conventions and elsewhere, to awaken their fellow-employers to this industrial need. It is nevertheless a fact that most employers are giving little heed to the subject.

The average employer, not from necessity but because of thoughtlessness or habit, still prefers to get workmen whom some one else has trained. When he employs one or more boys, he does so not for the purpose of making them skilled workers, but because there is a certain amount of "boy work" about the place which can be done cheaply by boys. There is not only a widespread indifference among employers to the proper training of young workers, but there is often a selfish objection to it. Many employers make the excuse that there is not sufficient time to teach boys the trade; consequently, they refuse to employ inexperienced young people, preferring to leave their training to others. These employers demand experienced workers and will take no others, except that they employ boys for boy jobs, and do not give even these a proper chance for advancement, so that they have to migrate to other places where such chance is given, or remain forever in the "lumper" class.

From whatever point of view one considers such an "apprenticeship," it must be admitted that it does not meet the requirements of the industry, the needs of youth, nor the best interests of the employer. Such system or lack of system discloses the indifference of the employer, lack of forethought on the part of the boy and his parents, and a downright betrayal of apprenticeship education which should not be permitted in any enlightened community. This condition unfortunately gives some basis for the frequent condemnation of workshop training.

When trade instruction is given in public trade schools, it must be clearly understood that this type of education must be differentiated from the trade training which can be obtained in the shop, as the public trade school can teach only part of the required technique; the remainder must be acquired through practice on actual work under trade and commercial conditions. In the case of trade instruction through apprenticeship, on the other hand, the public school can effectively supplement shop study and shop work through correlated continuation instruction, even though the shop apprenticeship system provides, as it should, for trade training through practice in actual work and for applied instruction in related sciences, in order to develop both a mastery of the trade and an industrial understanding and intelligence.—From American Industries.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. B. Craig has resigned as master mechanic at Prendergast, Tenn.

Walker Brown has accepted position of second hand in twisting at the Cherry Mills, Florence, Ala.

J. C. Platt has resigned as superintendent of the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.

E. F. Poole has resigned as overseer of weaving at Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

H. C. Clark of the Charlotte Supply Co. was taken seriously ill while on a business trip to Philadelphia.

O. F. Benton has resigned as superintendent of the Berryton (Ga.) Mills.

L. C. McCallister has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Scottdale (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

T. J. Rush has resigned his position with the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., and moved to Rome, Ga.

Fred Cromer has resigned as second hand in carding and spinning at the Anniston Cordage Co.,

A. J. Pursley has resigned as overseer of spinning at Easley Mill No. 3, Liberty, S. C.

L. L. Thompson has become overseer of spinning at the Easley Mills No. 3, Liberty, S. C.

H. W. Smith has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

Charles Allen has accepted position of master mechanic at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

W. R. Parker is now overseer of spinning at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

J. H. Wood will take a position with the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., in their cloth-checking department.

E. A. Harris has been promoted to night overseer of spinning at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

W. M. Bond, of Bath, S. C., accepted position of bleacher at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Joe Greek resigned as night overseer of carding and spinning at the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Arthur Browning has resigned as card grinder at the Erwin Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C.

R. D. King, second hand in slashing room at Lanett, Ala., is away on a vacation.

J. E. Barber, of the Dickson Mill, Laurinburg, N. C., was married last week to Miss Georgiana McFarland.

C. Barton of Columbus, Ga., has accepted position as second hand in weave room No. 3 of the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

C. D. Boling, formerly manager of the Mountain City Iron Works, has accepted position of general master mechanic at the Hampton Mills, Columbia, S. C.

G. S. Jenkins, of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted position as loom fixer at Palmetto, Ga.

W. R. Moody has accepted position as superintendent of the Payne Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. S. Parker has resigned as second hand in No. 3 weave room of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Grover Mitchell has been promoted to overseer of winding at the Standard Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

F. L. Browning has been promoted to card grinder at the Glenwood Mills, Easley, S. C.

C. E. Orr of Magnolia, Miss., has accepted position as second hand in spinning room, Florence, Ala.

Wade F. Pender has been promoted to overseer of cloth room at the Monroe (Ga.) Mills.

H. M. Perkle is now second hand in spinning at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Ed. Kincaid has been promoted to master mechanic at the Inman (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. L. Hughes has been promoted from second-hand to overseer of carding at Palmetto, Ga.

Will Hollis, second hand in No. 3 weave room at Lanett, Ala., has been on a vacation.

Frank McDermint resigned as second in night carding at the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Arnett is now second hand in night carding at the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. D. Hudson of Henderson, N. C., has become superintendent of the Chesterfield Mfg. Co., Petersburg, Va.

—, Holly of Langley, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

C. A. Shuford of Buffalo Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted position as night superintendent of the Fulton Mills, Athens, Ala.

Miles Miller has been promoted from second hand on day run to night overseer of spinning at the Fulton Mills, Athens, Ala.

Ed. Stagg of the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., has accepted position as night overseer of carding at the Fulton Mills, Athens, Ala.

and moved to Columbus, Ga.

Rob Whetlock has accepted position as second hand in carding and spinning at the Anniston Cordage Co., Anniston, Ala.

Frank Thompson has accepted position as second hand in spooling room, at the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

H. E. Wofford has resigned as master mechanic at Inman (S. C.) Cotton Mills and accepted a similar position at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

William Keighly has resigned as superintendent of the Necronsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Berryton (Ga.) Mills.

G. W. Gurley has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

W. B. Miller has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Lexington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Avery Farr has resigned as second hand in carding at the Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

Sam Gaston has been promoted to section man in card room at the Erwin Mill No. 1, West Durham, N. C.



Mill machinery is kept in better condition. Your goods are not ruined by drippings with

Albany Grease

Send for samples and cup now. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.
708-10 Washington St., New York

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Sam Gaston has been promoted to section man in card room at the Erwin Mill No. 1, West Durham, N. C.

Stokes Beaver has accepted position as second hand in twister room at the Linn Mills, Landis, N. C.

John Clark has resigned as night overseer of weaving at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

W. E. Parr, overseer of spinning at the Scottdale (Ga.) Mills, recently suffered with a stroke of paralysis.

C. H. McCarron has resigned as machine erector at Lindale, Ga., to become night overseer of spinning at the Manchester (Ga.) Mills.

Clifford Powell has been promoted from an office position to superintendent of the American Net & Twine Co., Anniston, Ala.

Fred Chamblee has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning and twisting at the Grantville (Ga.) Hosiery Mills.

J. F. Wharton has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Grantville (Ga.) Hosiery Mills and moved to Hogansville, Ga.

Frank Morgan, loom fixer in No. 4 weave room at Lanett, Ala., is temporarily acting as second hand in No. 3 weave room.

M. E. Stevens, formerly superintendent of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, Morehead, Miss., is now located at Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. McColl, of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now running tying-in machine at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

T. W. McLain has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Union Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

P. W. Carroll, assistant master mechanic at Covington (Ga.) Mills, has resigned his position to accept a similar position with Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

William Keighly has resigned as superintendent of the Necronsett Mills, Cumberland, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Berryton (Ga.) Mills.

D. Sutcliffe has resigned as superintendent of the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., to accept a similar position with the French Broad

F. A. Bland, of Lexington, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

W. P. Varner has resigned as master mechanic at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a position at Randleman, N. C.

Phillip C. Story, of Three Rivers, Mass., has accepted position of superintendent of the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

R. E. Smith, superintendent of the Richmond Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., is spending his vacation at Fort Mill, S. C.

Silas Harrington has been promoted from second hand in No. 1 card room at Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

A. J. Brazelton has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

Charlie McGaw of Langley, S. C., is now second hand in picker room at the Enterprise Mills, Augusta, Ga.

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M. P. Petty has resigned as overseer of carding at the Sutherland Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., to become night overseer of carding at the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

Andrew Nunis has resigned as overseer of winding at the Standard Mills, Cedartown, Ga., to go into the mercantile business.

G. W. Holden has resigned as card grinder at the Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. B. Duckett, formerly second hand in carding at the Richmond Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted a similar position with the Chattanooga Aseptic Cotton Co., of that place.

W. T. Pope has resigned as carder and spinner at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., to become overseer of spinning and assistant superintendent at Steele's Mills of that place.

J. M. Freeman, overseer weaving at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C., has just received a payment from the Draper Co. for a loom temple improvement, which he invented. Mr. Freeman has been spending a vacation in Rutherford county.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Inman, S. C.—The Inman Mills are installing 60 new Draper looms.

Eaton, Ga.—The Imperial Cotton Mills have begun operation at night.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Exposition Cotton Mills are building a new up-to-date office building.

Newnan, Ga.—The Newnan Cotton Mills are erecting a new office building.

Oxford, N. C.—The Oxford Cotton Mills have installed Stevens Closet Cans, purchased from S. S. Selig, Jr., of Atlanta.

Chester, S. C.—The Springstein Cotton Mills have purchased and installed 82 Stevens Sanitary Closet Cans.

Newberry, S. C.—The Newberry Cotton Mills are putting in 36 shipments of drawing, one new folder and 12 Whitin looms.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills have just completed 90 new houses which will be used for operatives in night run.

Albany, Ga.—The Flint River Cotton Mills are considering doubling the capacity of their plant. They now have 260 looms operating on sheetings.

Prattville, Ala.—The Clark-Pratt Cotton Mills let contract on Sept. 1st to rebuild the dam which was washed away by the July flood. The cost will be about \$25,000.

Huntsville, Ala.—At the meeting of the directors of the Lowe Mfg. Co., J. T. McGregor was made agent for the mill instead of superintendent.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Spinning Mills are adding 10 Howard & Bullough spinning frames and equipping their mill with G. M. Parks turbo humidifiers.

Jonesboro, Tenn.—The Jonesboro Yarn Mills have sold their 200 H. P. boiler to the dredge boat "Fulton," at Richmond, Va., and are now operating by electric power. They have sold their Corliss engine to a pulp mill at Kingsport, Tenn.

Siluria, Ala.—The Buck Creek Cotton Mills are building a new warehouse 75x60, one story and basement, which will hold about 2,500 bales of cotton. They are also erecting 8 new cottages and repairing and painting the old houses.

Edenton, N. C.—The Edenton Cotton Mills are starting up their new additional 9,000 spindles and 5,000 twister spindles. They will have a total of 22,000 spindles and 11,000 twister spindles which will be operated on 26-2 ply weaving yarns.

Anniston, Ala.—The Anniston Cordage Co. has completed a 30x45 addition to their warehouse and have added a 168-spindle Whitin spinning frame.

Rhodes, N. C.—The Rhodes Mfg. Co. and E. A. Smith Mfg. Co. are making progress in preparing the break in the dam and expect to resume full operations in a few days.

Taylorsville, N. C.—Machinery has been purchased for a hosiery mill here, to be known as the Taylorsville Hosiery Mill. Rev. J. W. Watts and A. E. Watts are the projectors of the enterprise. The mill will be in operation by Sept. 1, it is expected.

Sequatchie, Tenn.—The Bridgeport Hosiery Mills have started operations. Not all the machinery has been received, and only 40 persons are employed, but others will be added until the full complement of 200 is employed.

Catechee, S. C.—The Norris Cotton Mills will install two Mason cards and 24 deliveries of Mason drawing. They are having the spinning room overhauled and are changing spinning rings and replacing the old plate holders, with cast iron holders.

Lafayette, Ga.—The Union Cotton Mills have placed an order with the Saco-Lowell Shops for new pickers to be delivered in November, and also for delivery in the spring 1,500 spindles, one slubber, two intermediates, one speeder. They are also installing a new elevator.

Columbia, S. C.—The Pacific Mills Company have let contract to H. Newton Marshall Company of Boston to paint both inside and out all of the mill houses of the four mills. They are also putting a new floor in No. 1 weave room of the Granby Mill and it is reported that considerable additional new machinery will be installed in the several plants.

Dallas, N. C.—The Monarch Cotton Mills Company have filed an amendment to its charter providing for the issuance of \$100,000 additional common stock of the corporation that will make the total capital of the company \$225,000, of which \$25,000 is preferred stock. C. B. Armstrong is the president of the corporation.

Greenville, S. C.—The Judson Mills are having a new large welfare building erected. A large swimming pool will be placed in the building, which will be splendidly equipped throughout. Plans are also being drawn for new houses for the overseers.

Superintendent Bobo has been North recently to purchase machinery to prepare silk for the looms, as quite a quantity of silk goes into the cloth woven at the Judson.

Troy, N. C.—Lightning struck several buildings at this place last week during one of the severest electrical storms of the season. The Smitherman Cotton Mills was set on fire, but it was extinguished without giving the alarm.

Florence, Ala.—The Cherry Cotton Mills have recently completed an installation of new opening and picker machines, cards, drawing, several speeders, spinning frames, twistors and comb winders. They have improved the front of the mill by cement walks and improving lawns with flower beds. The interior of the mill is being painted and new system of electric lights installed.

Mooreville, N. C.—The Mooreville Cotton Mills Company has let contracts for the erection of the addition to their plant here. W. P. Rose of Goldsboro was awarded the contract for the two big sheds. There is to be a spinning room, one story, 410 by 127, and a weave shed 420 by 137. They are to run parallel with South Main street and will be located just below Mill No. 2, and will be designated as Mills Nos. 4 and 5. Ten thousand spindles and sufficient looms to handle the output have been purchased for some time. It is expected the buildings will be ready for the machinery by the last of December and the mills are to begin operation not later than the first of March. Ralph M. Brawley of this city was awarded the contract for 40 tenement houses, to be equipped with modern conveniences.

There is an amendment for the charter of the Mooreville Cotton Mills by which the authorized capital is increased from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000. J. E. Sherrill is president.

Greenville, S. C.—The report current in Northern mill circles recently that the attorney general of South Carolina had interpreted the new 60-hour law as applicable to machinery, and that machines, like operatives, could not legally work more than 60 hours a week, was referred by the Daily Trade Record to Ellison A. Smyth, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina. Mr. Smyth replied as follows:

"Replying to your letter of the 28th, would say, there was a misunderstanding a year ago as to the opinion of the attorney general attempting to limit the working hours of automatic machinery. What was intended was to enforce the 60-hour law, preventing any operative in a cotton mill working longer than 60 hours in a week, and there is no limitation now as to the working hours of automatic machinery provided no employee of the mills work longer than 60 hours in any one week."

Douglassville, Ga.—The Lois Cotton Mills are installing new winding machinery and adding the following equipment: Four new 40-inch Mason cards, five Mason spinning frames, of 256 spindles each in order to keep their looms running to capacity.

The new Union Church, which cost \$5,000, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy within a short time. The mill company is having a system of deep wells dug to furnish a new water supply to their operatives. All of the houses are being repaired, in fact a general overhauling is being given everything around the village.

Cherryville, N. C.—The stockholders of the Howell Mfg. Co. held their annual meeting last week. The secretary's report showed that the mill had made a net profit of \$12,658.83, or about 26 per cent on a capital stock of \$49,500.

All the old officers were re-elected for another year, composed of D. E. Rhyne president, F. A. Boyles vice president and Dr. A. W. Howell secretary and treasurer.

The directors are H. Huss, J. C. Ballard, D. E. Rhyne, F. A. Boyles, and Dr. A. W. Howell.

We understand the mill has orders for yarn six months ahead which means much to the mill and employees.

Picnic at King's Mountain.

W. A. Mauney will give the employees of his four mills at King's Mountain, N. C., a big picnic on September 16. This will include the help from the King's Mountain Mfg. Co., the Bonnie Mills, Klotho Mill and Anna Mills. Mr. Mauney will spare no expense to make the affair a great occasion.

Cliffside Prizes For Beautiful Yards.

The annual awarding of prizes offered by the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., for the nicest front yards, best kept premises, and most improvement during the past year, took place at the hall last week before a large audience. The occasion always brings out a large crowd as practically every one of the 400 or more families in Cliffside are contestants, and it is looked forward to with much interest.

The Cliffside band furnished the music and appropriate addresses were made by the committee chosen to inspect the yards, and others.

The mills spend several hundred dollars every year in this manner and because of the kindly co-operation of employer and employees, Cliffside is now known far and near for its cleanliness, flowers and beautiful yards.

The following are some of those who won prizes and the amounts each received:

First prize of \$12, Mrs. Callie Yarborough.

Second prize of \$10, Mrs. D. F. Taylor.

Third prizes of \$8 (three given), Mrs. J. B. Bicketts, Mrs. B. M. McFarland and Mrs. R. Z. Abernathy.

Fourth prize of \$5 (four given), Mrs. Hester Carpenter, Mrs. C. T. Atkinson, Mrs. A. L. Campbell and Mrs. Tom Biggerstaff.

A large number of \$1, \$2 and \$3 prizes were awarded in addition to the above mentioned.

Approves Our Position.

Southern Textile Bulletin:

I wish to say that I heartily endorse every word you said in regard to the railroad strike. I think the railroad employees ought to be satisfied, for they are best paid employees that I know of today.

Yours truly,

J. P. Dillard,
Carrollton, Ga.

Jno. Dabbs Changes to National Aniline and Chemical Co.

Jno. L. Dabbs, for many years Southern representative of A. Klipstein & Co., has resigned that position to accept a similar one with the National Aniline & Chemical Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Dabbs is widely and favorably known in the Southern mills and has many friends who wish him success in his new work. Mr. Dabbs will have his office in the Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C., directly above the offices of A. Klipstein & Co.

Politics Causes Shooting Affray.

B. H. Harrelson, a mill worker at McColl, was shot in the breast and wounded, though not seriously, and Archie Crowson, a boy who also works in the cotton mill, was shot in the leg and slightly wounded, at McColl Tuesday night by Jacob P. Gantt.

The affair grew out of a poem by Mr. Gantt, criticising Cole L. Blease, which was published in last week's Advocate. It is said that Gantt has been subjected to a number of taunts and insulting remarks since the poem came out, and that he was finally waited on and given twelve hours to get out of the State.

C. B. Skipper Case Non-Suited.

The suit of the administrator of the late C. B. Skipper against the Charlotte Electric Railway for damages was non-suited by Judge Webb holding court at Charlotte. Mr. Skipper, formerly superintendent of the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills, was killed by a street car on Christmas night, 1913. Among those summoned as witness to testify to the ability of Mr. Skipper as a cotton manufacturer was David Clark, editor of Textile Bulletin.



Speaking of Humidifier Repairs

We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. "Bubbler" easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Germany.

The chemical industry contributed liberally to the manufacture of goods required on account of the war, but suffered probably more than any other industry from the decrease in foreign trade. The total product of this industry in Germany is known to amount in value to more than \$400,000,000, from one-third to one-half of which is exported. The industry has performed an important part in the manufacture of explosives and other products used in the war, as well as in helping to provide from the country itself products or substitutes for products formerly obtained from other countries.

Apart from artificial saltpeter there was the need of a substitute for cotton in the making of explosives, of artificial camphor, and of various other articles. One may read of at least partially satisfactory substitutes for rubber, of the utilization of the fiber of nettle as a substitute for cotton, of cellulose in the making of cord and twine for wrapping and other purposes, and of the food value of certain plants not heretofore used for this purpose. Much stress has been placed on the proper preparation and sealing up of foods and pharmaceutical products designed for use at the front.

Among the important events in the dyestuff industry during 1915 was the uniting of several of the best-known concerns under an agreement the purposes of which are said to be to strengthen the industry as a whole and to reduce costs. For about 14 years two separate groups of three concerns each in this industry have had a business understanding among themselves. These groups now combine and are joined by an additional concern. The agreement, it is stated, leaves each concern independent as to its town plant, laboratories, patents officers, and men. Salaries and other items of expense are to be left to the individual concerns. Profits are to be pooled at the end of the year. In securing raw products and in other matters relating to the cost of production each concern will have the benefit of the information and experience of its associates.

The purpose of the new arrangement is partly defensive—to better enable it to meet the new conditions that have arisen and are likely to arise after the war, including increased competition. Among the concerns that have entered into the agreement are the three largest and best-known concerns in this industry in Germany, each having 54,000,000 marks (\$12,852,000) capital besides large reserves and each of which paid a 20 per cent dividend last year.—Commerce Reports.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The easing of cotton prices had a very marked effect on the cotton goods market last week. Mills and agents showed more willingness to sell at prices that buyers were ready to meet. Prices on print cloths had climbed very rapidly and when mills were willing to take an eighth or quarter cent less, a good deal more business came into sight. The volume of business on heavy cotton cloths, such as sheetings, twills, sateens, etc., increased very rapidly as soon as mills saw a somewhat definite chance to get cotton at 15 cents. As was expected, there was no appreciable easing in prices on finished goods as prices are still below a parity with gray goods and the costs of finishing. During the week buyers of colored goods who regarded prices as very high a month ago, bought freely on reorders for spring, so that many of the colored lines were held at value, or discounts shortened. There was a good deal more firmness seen in dress gingham, chevots, chambrays and similar fabrics.

Buyers of fine goods for future delivery have been operation much more freely on goods for string. They are feeling more certain about the continuance of high prices than they were some time ago, and for that reason were willing to operate more freely. A considerable business was put through on fancy and novelty goods and a very good trade has been seen done in standard plain goods. Printers of fine yarn goods are now getting more business and are not holding back on the price question as they did when the lines were first opened. Higher prices on many fabrics offered for spring brought many buyers into the market who thought that the high prices were not going to hold during the fall months.

Most of the mills making staple goods have plenty of business on hand to carry them through the end of this year, and the question of selling more goods for the coming year depends on what cotton does within the next few weeks. Sheetings and other heavy goods are firmer than they have been in many years, and a number of mills cannot take any new business for some time yet. The demand for all kinds of napped goods for fall continues to increase as the mills run out of the goods they have been making and demand for finished goods continues strong.

Both white and colored organdies are in good demand for future delivery and the prospects for printed organdies coming into general vogue are being much discussed.

A report in the market last week stated that one of the Southern mills making sheeting in narrow widths had sold its output up until September of next year. The sale was made to exporters trading on South America, the goods being of special construction to meet the requirements of a market formerly

supplied by one of the foreign countries.

At Fall River, the print cloth market showed the smallest total of sales that has been seen in several weeks. Stocks are lighter than they have been in years and are mostly of miscellaneous goods for which the demand is irregular. More activity was seen at the market closed, and sales of heavy goods were fairly large on Saturday. Buyers were disposed to hold off when manufacturers showed a willingness to sell readily. Prices held steady and it is thought that they will hold for some length of time.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	4 3-4 —
28-inch, 64x60s	4 1-2 —
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	7 1-2 —
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s..	6 3-4 —
4-yard, 80x80s	8 1-2 —
Brown drills, std.	8 3-4 —
Sheetings, So., std....	9 1-2 —
3-yard, 48x48s	9 —
4-yard, 56x60s	7 1-2 7 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	7 1-4 —
5-yard, 48x48s	6 —
Denims, 9-ounce	At value —
Denims, 2-20s	18 —
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck....	14 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz....	14 1-2 —
Oliver, extra, 8-oz....	14 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	17 1-2 —
Woodberry, sail d'k....	14 1/2% —
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k....	17 1/2% —
Alexander, oz. duck....	12c b'sis —
Buckeye, oz. duck....	12c b'sis —
Dreadnaught	14 —
Great Mallard	12 1-2 —
Republic, wide duck....	27 1/2% —
Republic, sail duck....	22 1/2% —
Republic, U. S. A....	15% —
Ticking, 8-ounce	16 —
Standard prints	7 1-4 —
Standard gingham....	8 —
Dress gingham	9 1-2 10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	6 1-2 7

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding dates.

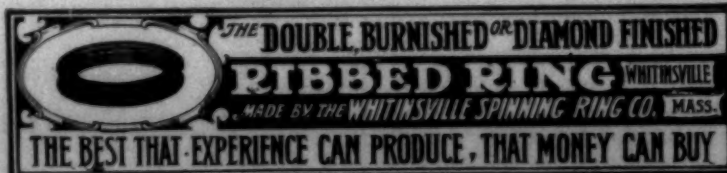
In thousands bales.	
In sight for week.....	293
In sight same 7 days last y'r..	185
In sight for month.....	321
In sight same date last year..	209
In sight for season.....	825
In sight same date last year..	509
Port receipts for season.....	556
Port receipts same date last y'r	249
Overland to mills and Canada	
for season	25
Overland same date last year	31
Southern mill takings for	
season	295
Southern same date last y'r..	237
Interior stocks in excess of	
Sept. 1	41
Interior last year	9
Foreign exports for week....	87
Foreign same 7 days last year	32
Foreign for season	495
Foreign same date last year..	196
Northern spinners' takings	
and Canada for week.....	19

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.

COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

99 Franklin Street

New York City, N. Y.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

How to Figure Out and Arrange Pattern Work

For Weaving Colored Fabrics

By J. G. KING

PRICE \$1.00

CLARK PUB. CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was only a small volume of new business put through the yarn market last week. Inquiries for yarn for quick shipment were numerous, but there was not much call for yarn with delivery date beginning in December or later. At present prices, which is the highest level in 40 years, buyers are not willing to take a chance in covering their probable needs for next year. Re- and deliveries were made promptly.

The demand for carded yarn in small lots for prompt delivery was good, and as a rule manufacturers who needed small lots of yarn at once paid the high prices without comment. A few of the spinners modified their prices somewhat when a downward tendency was seen in the cotton market, but as a rule they were very firm in their prices. Spinners who are sold up to the first of the year are not anxious for new business now, as they want to see what cotton is going to do before making further contracts.

The demand for combed yarn during the week was mostly for spot and prompt delivery, and then in small quantities. The fast demand came from mercerizers, who had sold their goods, but failed to cover on all the yarns they needed to take them. It is the general opinion amongst handlers of combed yarns, according to the best reports, that prices will not go any lower until well into next year. Reports of the sales during the week did not show any large quantities of combed yarns sold, but there were a good many sales of small lots for spot delivery.

Carded weaving yarn moved slowly last week, as buyers would not pay the high prices until they actually needed the yarn. As a general thing, weaving lines are not as active as they should be, and weavers are not taking large quantities of yarns.

Yarn Quotations.

Cotton yarns were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
4s to 8s	25	1-2
10s to 12s	26	1-2-27
14s	27	1-2
16s	27	1-2-28
20s	31	—31 1-2
24s	32	1-2
26s	33	—
30s	36	—
36s	45	—45 1-2
40s	49	—50
50s	59	—60
60s	70	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	23	1-2-25 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	24	1-2

Southern Single Skeins.		
4s to 8s	26	—
10s	26	—
12s	27	—
14s	27	1-2
16s	28	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.		
10s to 12s	26	—27
14s	27	1-2
16s	28	1-2
20s	30	1-2
22s	30	—
24s	31	—
26s	31	1-2
28s	31	1-2
30s	34	—
40s	48	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.		
8s to 10s	25	1-2
12s to 14s	27	—27 1-2
2-ply 16s	28	—
2-ply 20s	31	—32
2-ply 24s	32	1-2-33
2-ply 26s	—	—34
2-ply 30s	36	1-2-37
2-ply 40s	—	—50
2-ply 50s	59	—60
2-ply 60s	68	—70

Southern Frame Cones.		
8s	26	—
10s	26	1-2
12s	27	—
14s	27	1-2
16s	28	—
18s	28	1-2-29
20s	29	1-2
22s	30	—
24s	30	1-2
26s	31	—
28s	31	1-2
30s	33	—
40s	49	—50

Eastern Carded Cops.		
10s	27	—
11s	27	1-2
12s	28	—
14s	28	1-2
16s	29	—
18s	29	1-2
20s	31	—
22s	32	—
26s	33	—
28s	34	—
30s	36	—
40s	48	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.		
20s	47	—48
22s	46	—48
24s	49	—50
30s	54	—55
40s	64	—65
50s	75	—76
60s	84	—85
70s	95	—1.00
80s	1.12	—1.15

"I want to be excused, said the worried looking jurymen, addressing the Judge. "I owe a man five dollars that I borrowed, and as he is leaving town for some years, I want to catch him before he gets to the train, and pay him the money." "You are excused," replied the Judge. "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that." —Ex.

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BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.		
	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	102	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
American Spin. Co. S. C.	165	—
Anderson C. M., S. C.	12	20
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	110	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	—	25
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	95	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	60
Brogan Mills, S. C.	—	—
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	—	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	70	—
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	—	—
Capital C. M., S. C.	—	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Clifton C. M., S. C.	—	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	8	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	—
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	—	—
Darlington M. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	—
Duncan Mills, S. C.	—	25
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	—	—
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	—
Exposition C. M., Ga.	—	—
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	70
Gainesville C. M., com	60	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	—	100
Glenn-Lowry Co., pfd.	—	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	—
Granby C. M., S. C.	—	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	15	—
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	60	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	110
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	102	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	102	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	70	72
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	—	85
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	—	96
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	—
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	50	60
Loray Mills, N. C., com	—	—
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.	—	90
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	108	—
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	—	80
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110

Mollohon Mfg. Co. S. C.	80	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	120	—
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	—	—
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	—
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	—	—
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Orr C. M., S. C.	80	—
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	—	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	102
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	—
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	103	—
Parker Mills Co., pfd.	11	12.50
Raleigh C. M., N. C.	—	—
Richland C. M., pfd.	—	—
Riverside Mills, S. C.	—	—
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	—	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	106	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	—
Spartan Mills, S. C.	112	120
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	—	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	—
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd	49	55
Union-Buffalo 2d pfd.	5	10
Victor-Monaghan pfd.	—	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Whitney Mfg. Co.	100	125
Williamston Mills	87.50	95
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	103	—
Woodside C. M., pfd.	—	60
Woodside, C. M., com.	28	—

Indigo Market.

The Proximity Cotton Mills at Greensboro, N. C., the biggest finishing and dyeing establishment in the state, has written Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina W. A. Graham that the management is anxious to buy up indigo dye stuffs that may be prepared in the state through the campaign for the cultivation of the indigo plant that the department of agriculture has carried on the past season and also whatever dyestuffs may be extracted by people of the state from the wild indigo that is very profuse in the eastern and central sections of the state. The department is in position to give definite directions for extracting the dye material from the indigo plant, wild and domesticated and the commissioner says it can be prepared with much profit at the prices for the dye material that now prevail on account of the loss of the import supply. He wants the canning club girls and others to turn attention to extracting the dye from whatever plants are available in their sections.

The landlady beamed upon the new boarder. "Now don't be afraid of the bacon, Mr. Pullman," she said, trying to make him feel thoroughly at home. "Not at all, madam, not at all," replied Pullman. "Why, I've seen a piece twice as large and it didn't frighten me a bit."—Ex.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

John Lenuir is now overseer of spinning at the Jewell Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

J. D. Barnes of Selma (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted position as night overseer of spinning at the Ethel Cotton Mills, of same place.

G. T. Holman, of Raleigh, N. C., has accepted position as master mechanic at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. H. Cromer has been promoted to general overseer of spinning, twisting and spooling at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. P. Floyd, Danville, Va., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

L. B. Hines of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at the Palmetto Mills, Palmetto, Ga.

Charles Sevey has resigned as second hand in night spooling, warping and twisting at the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Brown has become second hand in spooling, warping and twisting at the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. A. Burns, of Pelham, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Lois Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

Frank Wells has resigned as overseer of twisting room at the Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Will Cann, of Columbia, S. C., accepted position of night overseer of weaving at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

Jeff McBroom has been promoted from speeder section to card grinder at the Erwin Mill No. 1, W. Durham, N. C.

L. R. Redman has been promoted from oiler to section man on drawing frames at Erwin Mill No. 1, W. Durham, N. C.

J. K. Davis has resigned as general manager and vice-president of the Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

T. J. Boynton has resigned as overseer of carding at Palmetto (Ga.) Cotton Mills to become superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga.

Gadson Bennett has resigned as second hand in picker room at the Enterprise Mills, Augusta, Ga., to become second hand in carding of the Globe Mills, of that place.

L. W. Ogletree has resigned as superintendent of the American Net & Twine Co., Anniston, Ala., and purchased an interest in a plumbing business at that place.

C. M. Shelton has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Lois Mills, Douglasville, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

M. B. Boseman has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Marlboro Mill No. 2, McColl, S. C.

D. Tousignant, general superintendent of the Aiken Mills at Bath, S. C., and the Seminole Mills at Clearwater, S. C., is spending his vacation with friends in New England.

C. M. Black has resigned as superintendent of the Chesterfield Mills, Petersburg, Va., to become general manager of the Borden Mills, Goldsboro, N. C.

C. E. Green has resigned as loom fixer at the Erwin Mill No. 4, West Durham, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Golden Belt Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.

Walter J. Thompson has resigned as speeder fixer at the Golden Belt Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C., to become second hand in carding at the Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. M. Childers has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position with the Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

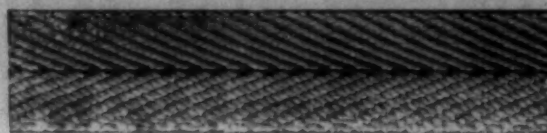
C. C. Whitaker, formerly of the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted position as roller coverer and supply clerk at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

George Richards has resigned as supply clerk of the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., to accept a position with the Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

T. J. Digby, Jr., has resigned as second hand in weaving at Thomson, Ga., to become night overseer of the weaving at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

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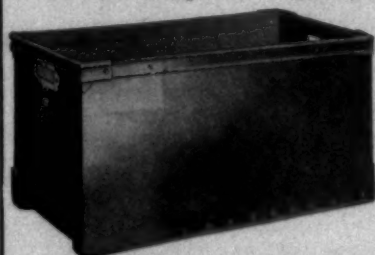
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J. L. Fonville has resigned as overseer carding at the Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills and will conduct a vulcanizing and welding shop at Andrews, N. C.

J. W. Fox has resigned as second hand in weaving at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

T. W. Stanley has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Rhodhiss Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position with the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., of Rhodhiss, N. C.

L. H. Harrison has resigned as leacher at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Union Bleachery and Finishing Company, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Wall has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning, spooling and twisting at the Putnam Mill & Power Co., Eatonton, Ga., and will hereafter have charge of the power plant at the same mill.

H. D. Burns has resigned as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling and twisting at the Tifton (Ga.) Mills to accept a similar position with the Putnam Mills & Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.

P. A. Long has resigned as second hand in comb room at the Wiscasset Mill No. 6, Albemarle, N. C., to become night overseer of carding and combing at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Melvin Whitaker, has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Linn Mills, Landis, N. C., to become night overseer of spinning at the Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

W. R. Parker has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

F. W. Gurry, superintendent of the Graniteville (S. C.) Cotton Mills and Mr. West, overseer of cloth room, are taking a trip to Hendersonville and Asheville, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

M. J. Hawkins has not resigned as overseer of spinning at the Linn Mills, Landis, N. C., as stated in last week's issue, through error, but is filling position of night superintendent of the Corriher Mills of Landis, N. C.

B. M. Holland has resigned as master mechanic at the Easley Mill No. 3, Liberty, S. C., and been succeeded by J. W. Misenheimer from the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C. Mills, Asheville, N. C.

H. C. Dresser, general manager of the Palmetto Mills, Columbia, S. C., and the Irene and Lexington Mills, Lexington, S. C., and several other plants, will also be general manager of the French Broad Mills, Asheville, N. C.

Many Personal Items.

Lack of space prevents the publication of all of the personal news items which we have received for this week. While we are publishing an unusually large number of these items, we will not be able to publish until next week a great many that have come in within the last few days.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Card Grinder Wanted.

First-class card grinder wanted in an up-to-date yarn mill. Healthy place, good water and schools. Will pay right man \$10.50 per week. Address "B," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinners Wanted.

Wanted—2 or 3 families of spinning room help. Good wages, cheap place to live, good schools. All white stock. Day work. Jno. Gregson, Supt., Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Picker and Card Hands Wanted.

Picker and card tenders wanted. \$11.50 and \$12.00 weekly five night. Transportation furnished to reliable parties. Apply to John A. Perkins, Supt., Utica, N. Y.

Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANT MACHINIST AND ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK. ADDRESS MILLEN COTTON MILLS, MILLEN GA.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—10 good families of mill help for day and night work. Apply to H. C. Moore, R. F. D. 2, Rockingham, N. C. Transportation furnished good families.

Financial Assistance Desired.

Would like to correspond with party or parties that would join me in the purchasing and operating of a small cotton mill. Good opportunity for some one with capital. Address "Capital," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write me. P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had wide experience in and around cotton mills, steam and electric plants. 6 years as assistant and 9 years as chief engineer and master mechanic. Am now employed, but wish larger job. Best of references. Address No. 1583.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1584.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as night superintendent and giving satisfaction. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Will not accept anything less than \$4.00. Address No. 1585.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in a large mill. Would not accept anything less than \$4.50 per day. Have had long experience as superintendent and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1586.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 18 years experience as overseer. Married, strictly sober. Want job on white work at not less than \$3.00. Age 40. Best of references. Address No. 1587.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintend-

ent of small mill in N. C., S. C. or Ga. Experienced on both white and colored work, but prefer Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 1588.

A SOUTHERN superintendent wishes to get in touch with a medium size mill in Southern States that needs a sober man of some ability and considerable experience. Address No. 1589.

WANT position as machinist or master mechanic. Age 48, 20 years experience in cotton mill work. Have family of operatives, consisting of two doffers, one one twister hand. Address No. 1590.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning anywhere in any size mill. Want place where good carder is needed. Am 40 years old, married, and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1591.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning in small mill. Have had practical experience and can furnish very good references. Address No. 1592.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am experienced on both coarse and fine yarns and can produce results. Would like to correspond with mill needing a first-class man. Address No. 1593.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of cotton mill on gray or colored work. Invite correspondence from those needing a well equipped man who produces results. Address No. 1594.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Have been overseer spinning for 10 years and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill of 12,000 to 25,000 spindles, or assistant superintendent of larger mill. Can offer first-class references. Address No. 1596.

WANT position as superintendent, would prefer yarn mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Address No. 1597.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Would take stock in right mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1599.

WANT position as superintendent of any size yarn or weave mill on sheetings, prints or drills. Have been in the mill for 30 years and am fully competent. Have 16 years experience as carder and spinner. Prefer a place in Ga., Ala., Miss. or Tenn. Have clean record as to character and ability. References. Address No. 1600.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am at present employed as erector for one of the large machinery companies. Am an experienced carder and can give satisfaction. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 1601.

WANT position as superintendent. Would prefer yarn mill, but experienced in both yarn and weaving mills. Am now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1602.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00. Am now employed but prefer to change. Long practical experience and good references. Address No. 1603.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience in both departments and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1604.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 21 years experience in spinning with six years as carder. Best of references. Address No. 1605.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weave mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience both in carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1606.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed at night but wish to change to day run. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 1607.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Am filling present position satisfactorily, but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1608.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now filling position as carder and spinner on night run but prefer to change to day run. Best references. Address No. 1609.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing or finishing. Have had long experience in both positions and as overseer of cloth room. References are first class. Address No. 1610.

WANT position as overseer of carding large mill or superintendent of yarn mill. Want mill that will appreciate services of a competent man who is sober, industrious, reliable and with ambition to do. Can come on short notice. Present employers as references. Address 1611.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent of either weave or yarn mill. Am especially strong in carding and spinning and can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1612.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1613.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45, married, strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1614.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of large card room. 22 years experience in mill and 15 years as overseer of carding and spinning. Graduate of course in cotton carding and spinning. At present employed. Address No. 1615.

WANT position as superintendent. Am an educated man who has had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish best of references from last employers. Address No. 1616.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have a successful record of 13 years experience. Age 35, sober, good habits and can furnish good references. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1617.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 20 years experience as superintendent and can furnish first class references from former employees and am now employed. Address No. 1618.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed but desire to change. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 1619.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Four years experience as overseer on both white and colored work. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1620.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 1621.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Age 40. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1622.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1623.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man, 40 years old, married, strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1624.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as night superin-

tendent, but wish to change to day run. Fine references. Address No. 1626.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am competent to handle any size and kind of mill. Address No. 1627.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting at not less than \$3.00 per day. Would take a large twister room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1628.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 10,000 to 30,000 spindles. 22 years mill experience and have been superintendent for past 12 years. Married and have good habits. Age 45. Now employed and have been on present job for 9 years. Good references. Address No. 1629.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been steadily employed for 19 years and have always given satisfaction. Can give my present superintendent as reference, as am only changing for larger position. Address No. 1630.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience with special experience on fine combed yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1631.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South, and am entirely competent to fill position as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 1632.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now engaged as carder in first-class mill, but have reason for wanting to change. Am married and sober. Have I. C. S. education and eleven years practical experiences and can deliver the goods. Address No. 1633.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have handled one of the largest colored goods rooms in the South for 6 years and gave up the position on my own accord. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1634.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now employed but prefer larger mill. Have had long experience and can give first-class references. Address No. 1635.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience including cotton duck. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1636.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on colored goods weaving and designing. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1637.

WANT position as overseer of overseer of weaving. Am now employed and have long experience on both plain and Draper

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WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to healthy location. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 1640.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1641.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as overseer of

carding. Long experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Special experience on combed yarns. Address No. 1642.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed as overseer in large mill and can furnish references that will be satisfactory. Address No. 1643.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning and carding. Thoroughly practical. Married, strictly temperate. 18 years as overseer, 16 years as superintendent. Address No. 1644.

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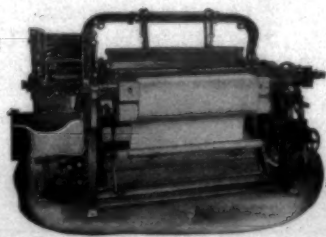
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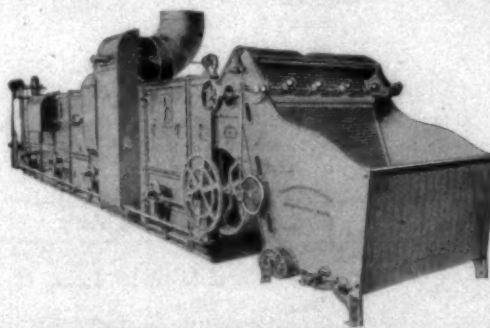
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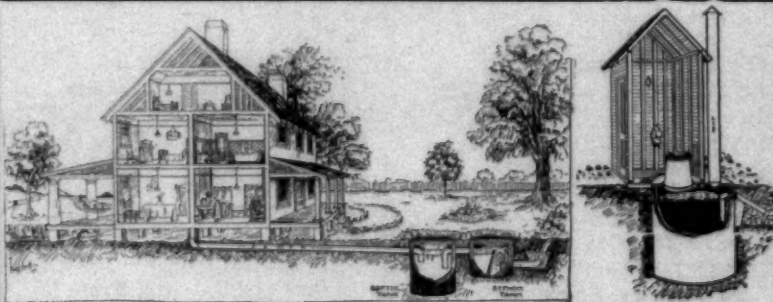
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